

GLOTOV, V.N.

Thermostat device for extraction. Zav. lab. 39 no.1:lil-112
'64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
mineral'nykh pigmentov.

L 13493-66

(A)

ENT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NM: AP6001681

SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/65/000/006/0025/0027

AUTHORS: Gurevich, Ye. S.; Glotov, V. N. (deceased); Geyne, Ya. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Kinetics of leaching of poisons from coatings of antifouling paints

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 6, 1965, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl, protective coating, pigment, copper compound, sea water/ KhV 53
perchlorovinyl resin based paint, KHC 79 chlorovinyl and vinyl acetate copolymer
based paint, A 15 vinyl acetate

ABSTRACT: The effect of mineral, organic, and chelate additives upon leaching of copper from coatings of antifouling paints was investigated. The work was undertaken as an expansion of previous investigations by the authors (Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, No. 6, 53(1964); V. N. Glotov, Zav. lab., 30, No. 1, 111, 1964) in order to devise new and more economical antifouling coatings than those containing the scarce and expensive cuprous oxide. Rates of leaching of copper as the poisonous material from various types of antifouling coatings as functions of time are illustrated in Fig. 1. The investigated paints were of type KhV-53, perchlorovinyl resin based, and KHC-79, based on a copolymer of chlorovinyl with vinyl acetate A-15. The controls contained cuprous oxide as the only pigment and poison. Experimental work and testing at the Black Sea have shown that most of the chelating compounds

Card 1/2

UDC: 667.613.3+620.193.23

Okto 17

46-3-3/15

AUTHOR: Glotov, V.P.

TITLE: On the Theory of Relaxation Absorption and the Dispersion of Sound in Strong and Not Fully Dissociated Electrolytes
(K teorii relaksatsionnogo pogloscheniya i dispersii zvuka v sil'nykh ne polnost'yu dissotsirovannym elektrolitam)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.III, Nr 5, pp.220-229
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The relaxation theory is applied in the calculation of the anomalously large absorption and dispersion of sound which is observed in water solutions of certain salts in the frequency region up to 10^5 c/s. The relaxation mechanism of dissociation of electrolytes is considered using a thermodynamic potential for real solution. The expressions obtained are employed to estimate the coefficient of absorption of sound, the dispersion of sound and the relaxation time for a water solution of $MgSO_4$. It is pointed out that the anomalous absorption of sound in electrolytes may be due to the superposition of many relaxation mechanisms. The results obtained describe only a part of the general effect of anomalous absorption which takes place in some electrolytes and at relatively low frequencies (up to

Card 1/2

44-3-5/15

On the Theory of Relaxation Absorption and the Dispersion of Sound
in Strongly and Not Fully Dissociated Electrolytes.

10^5 c/s). It is established that the observed anomalous
absorption in an aqueous solution of MgSO_4 may be due to
a relaxation effect which arises as a result of perturbation
of ionic interaction by the sound wave. The relaxation
time can vary within wide limits and depends on the degree
of dissociation of the electrolyte, concentration, mobility
of ions and their dimensions. The results obtained are
applied to sufficiently dilute electrolytes, i.e., such
that the interactions between ions can be assumed to be
purely electrostatic. There is 1 diagram, 1 table and 19
references, of which 7 are Russian, 9 English, 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Acoustics, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow
(Akusticheskiy Institut Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

NETOV, V. N. and YAKOV, R. A.

"A new name for the Soviet Government's 'Central Bank' appears in the papers."

Report prepared by the ADP-EMILY Unit, in Reactions, Moscow, 17 May 1961.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8

GLOSTOV, V. P.

"An Analysis of Soviet-Revolutionary Influence on the Chinese Communists of Szechuan and
Szechuan's Influence on Soviet Communists."

Approved for release at the CIA. All rights reserved. CIA, 1 May 1986.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8"

207-00-004/2

AUTHOR: Robert W. Johnson

TITLE: Review and Evaluation of the Soviet Counterintelligence
Operations (1945-1953) (including Soviet Espionage in the
United States, 1945-1953)

PERIODICAR: American Security Review, Inc., Vol. 4, No. 3, 1954-55
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the first of a series of articles on Soviet counterintelligence operations, Robert W. Johnson (Part I-6), The second article in this series
on the development of the counterintelligence branch with
the Soviet Union, continues the discussion of the
Soviet Union's role in the scattering of agents and disinformation
in the United States. The divergence of Soviet counterintelligence
from the American is a major point of comparison. For the
Soviets, the task of counterintelligence is to maintain
a favorable political condition in their country. In
the United States, the principal concern is to detect and
eliminate counterintelligence agents. In the United States
there is a large number of agents of Soviet origin.

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Revised version of the United States Society for the Advancement of Science

The above objects are sufficiently similar to the one in Fig. 1 (Ref. 1). The ratio of the absorption coefficient (α_{10-100}) is direct and for each of the absorption bands in the two test diffraction gratings, a new absorption band has been constructed which may be used for analysis of absorption of carbon in the region 15-18 μ for the case of up to 50% of carbon. The absorption coefficient value of carbon may be used for absorption of carbon with the reduced attenuation of 10%. The following values were obtained for the coefficient of absorption (α_{10-100}): 1.1 (15 μ /s), 6.1 (16 μ /s), 15.4 (17 μ /s), 75 (18 μ /s). Ya. I. Buldakov, I. P. Likhov and A. V. Shchelkov are thanked for supervision, advice and assistance in the experiments respectively. Presented by I. P. Likhov, 20.03.1985

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Reverb and Reverb Feedback for the *Slow and Fast* and *High and Low* Conditions

1975-1976, 2000-2001, 2001-2002

ADDRESSEES: A list of names, including all the persons, who are to receive the
document. A list of names, who are to receive the document, is to be given.
SUBMITTED: Submitted by.

1. Sound--Absorption 2. Sound--Testing equipment 3. Sea water--Acoustic properties

Hand 3/2

6,8000(1031,1063,1159)

10317
S/046/61/C07/C04/C02/C14
B139/B1C2

AUTHORS: Glazov, V. P., Klichiyev, P. A., Neuymin, G. G.

TITLE: Study of sound scattering on bubbles produced in sea water by artificial wind and their statistical size distribution

PERIODICAL Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 4, 1961, 421-427

TEXT: Sound scattering on air bubbles of various sizes formed in sea water by wind has not yet been studied in detail. The first investigations were conducted at the Chernomorskoye Otdeleniye Morskogo gidrofizicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (Black Sea Department of the Marine Hydrophysics Institute (ChOMGI) of the AS USSR). Various wind velocities were produced with blasts and sound scattering was measured on a small area in the middle of the experimental basin by a pulse method. Besides acoustic measurements, G. G. Neuymin simultaneously conducted measurements of concentration and statistical size distribution of the bubbles by a "bubble catcher" produced by the ChOMGI. The measurements show the relation between the frequency dependence of sound scattering and the size distribution of bubbles. The unit used for measuring the sound

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S/046/61/007/014/002/014
B139/B102

Study of sound scattering on bubbles

scattering in the test basin consisted of an electronic pulse generator, amplifier, oscilloscope and parium transducers with a damping factor of approximately 0.5 dB. A metal ball suspended from a vertical thread in the water was used as standard reflector. The measurements were made at fixed frequencies of 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80 and 100 kHz/sec. The bubble catcher, a tube perpendicularly suspended in the water, 31 mm in diameter and 150 mm long, with magnetically sealed lid, at the same time took pictures of the bubbles at 1.5 m depth. The upper lid has a glass window through which the pictures could be taken. The caught bubbles collected below the upper lid. The measurements clearly showed a relation between the frequency dependence of sound scattering and the size distribution of bubbles. If absorption interaction of the bubbles and sound

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^{1/2}$$

is neglected, the ratio $\frac{R_2}{R_1}$ is given by

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^{1/2}$$

is obtained, where $\left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^{1/2}$ is the scattering cross-section scattering coefficient dependent on the bubble concentration n and sound frequency f ; $\left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right)^{1/2}$ is the scattering ratio between f_1 and f_2 ; R_1 and R_2 are

size 2π

Study of sound scattering on bubbles

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S/046/61/C07/C04/C02/C11
B139/B102

the active losses in the bubble, R_1, R_2 are the critical cuticle radii at which the function $\psi(R)$ reaches a minimum. The authors thank Yu. M. Sukharevskiy for advice and discussions. There are 6 figures and 6 references, 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: E. Corstensen, L. F. lid, J. Acoust. Soc. America, 1947, 12, 3, 481-501.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moskva (Acoustics Institute AS USSR Moscow)

SUBMITTED, March 8, 1961

X

Cari 3/3

5/046/62/008/003/001/007
B108/B104

6000

AUTHOR: Glotov, V. P.

TITLE: Coherent scattering of pulsed sound from bunches of discrete inhomogeneities

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1962, 281 - 284

TEXT: The amplitude of square-pulse modulated sinusoidal sound reflected from inhomogeneities in a stratum of e.g. sea water is calculated. This amplitude adds up from the elementary field amplitudes (at point of pickup) produced by the individual inhomogeneities. As was shown earlier (Dokl. AN SSSR, 1961, 143, 2, 312 - 315), the scattered wave field of a continuous sound emission will have a coherent component if the distance between the scattering inhomogeneities is of the same order as the scattered wavelength. This holds true also for pulsed sound if the mean number of inhomogeneities in a Fresnel zone is sufficiently large. The scattered intensity averaged over the pulses is

$$\bar{I} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^N A_i^2 \cdot R_i^{-4} + \sum_{i \neq j}^{N(N-1)} \frac{A_i \cdot A_j}{R_i^2 \cdot R_j^2} \cos 2k(r_i - r_j) \right]. \quad (6).$$

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S/046/62/C08/C03/C01/C07

B108/B104

Coherent scattering of pulsed...

For simplicity the inhomogeneities are assumed to be "water-like" so that the interaction between the inhomogeneities need not be considered. Fluctuations in the numbers of inhomogeneities of various sorts are not related to one another. Under conditions providing a coherent scattering one obtains

$$\bar{I} = \frac{4\pi^2 \cdot \bar{n}^2 \cdot \bar{A}^2}{L^2} \left[\left(\frac{\cos k\tau}{4k^2} + \frac{\sin k\tau}{4k} - \frac{i}{4k^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sin k\tau}{4k^2} - \frac{i\tau \cdot \cos k\tau}{4k} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{\pi \cdot \bar{n} \cdot \bar{A}^2}{L^2} \left(\frac{c\tau}{2} \right)^2. \quad (8)$$

where \bar{A}^2 is the mean square amplitude of the elementary waves with A_i ; L is the distance from the source (= also pickup) to the inhomogeneous

stratum; \bar{n}^2 is the mean square number of scattering objects in a Fresnel zone; R_i is the distance from the i -th inhomogeneity to the source; r_i is the distance from the i -th inhomogeneity to the surface of the scattering volume. This formula applies for time $t_0 = 2(L + c\tau)/c$. In the case of

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B108/B104

Coherent scattering of pulsed...

rectangular pulses when $\sin k\tau = 0$, $\cos k\tau = 1$ one has

$$\bar{I} = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 c^2 \tau^2}{4k^2 L^2} \bar{A}^2 + \frac{n \cdot \pi c^2 \tau^2}{4L^3} \bar{A}^2 \quad (9)$$

where the first term renders the coherent components. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moskva (Acoustics Institute
AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Card 3/3

3/C14/44/143/C02/140/C22
2104, 2104

124 02 00

Author: V. V. V.

Title: Coherent scattering of plane and spherical waves in deep-sea layers containing discrete inhomogeneities

Language: Russian USSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 4, 1962, 311-315

Text: The sound-scattering field at a point z in water above an inhomogeneous layer is studied (Fig. 1). On the assumption that both the fluctuations of the number of scatterers with one and the same amplitude in the various volumes w_n and those of scatterers with different amplitudes in one and the same volume are not correlated, the mean scattering intensity at the point z is given by

$$\bar{I} = \bar{N}^2 \bar{A}^2 \left| \sum_n \frac{1}{r_n} e^{ikR_n - 2k_z R_n} w_n \right|^2 + \bar{N} \bar{A}^2 \sum_n \frac{1}{r_n} e^{-2k_z R_n} w_n, \quad (6),$$

where A is the elementary scattering amplitude, and \bar{N} is the average number of scatterers per unit volume. The first term in (6) contains the square of the mean amplitudes (\bar{A}^2) and indicates the coherent portion of

Card 1/3

1 coherent scattering of plane ...

S/CC/745/43/02-010/022
S104, S102

scattering intensity, while the second term contains the mean square fluctuation ($\langle \delta I \rangle^2$) and indicates the incoherent portion of scattering intensity. The coherent and incoherent portions are interrelated by

$$\frac{I_{\text{kor}}}{I_{\text{incoh}}} = 2\pi N \frac{A^2}{D^2} \frac{\sin^2 kH}{k^2 H (-\ln 2k_0 N)}, \quad (14),$$

wherefrom it follows that the coherent scattering in the case of slight sound absorption is filtered by the layer. The average concentration and A^2 in the layer can be estimated by varying the wavelength and the point of reception and measuring $I_{\text{coh}}/I_{\text{incoh}}$. For spherical waves the relation

$$\frac{I_{\text{kor}}}{I_{\text{incoh}}} = \overline{N} \frac{\pi}{k^2 H} \frac{D^2}{D^2} \sin^2 kH, \quad (15),$$

which is analogous to (14), is obtained. At low scatterer concentration, the phases of scattered waves have random distribution at the point z , and the statistical distribution of scattering fluctuations follows Rayleigh's law. The relative dispersion of fluctuations tends to the value 0.37. At sound $2/3$

Soviet theory, figure ...

Soviet theory, figure ...
2000, 1961

At small perturbation, scattering is regular, i.e., acoustic waves are scattered from the layer with constant phase and amplitude. Professor Yu. V. Savenkovsky is blamed for attention and civics. There are two types of scatterer: Soviet and non-Soviet. The reference to the American literature publication reads as follows: S. Leulup, J. B. McLean, "J. Acoust. Soc. Am.", 1, no. 1 (1935).

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut im. Ioffe RAN USSR (Acoustics Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

DATUM: May 16, 1961, by N. N. Andreyev, Academician

IDENTIFIED: May 16, 1961

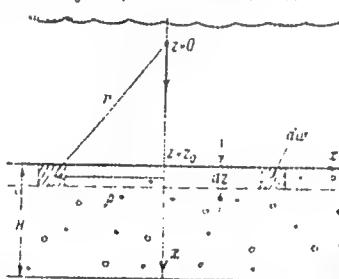


Fig. 1

Card 3/3

GLOTOV, V.P.; LYSANOV, Yu.P.

Scattering field of a spherical source above a plane layer
containing discreet inhomogeneities. Akust. zhur. 9 no.2:
176-181 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Scattering(Physics)) (Ultrasonic waves)

GLOTOV, V.P.

Calculating the temperature dependence of the relaxation
time of the dissociation rate of magnesium sulfate in fresh
and sea water. Akust. zhurn. 10 no.1:40-47 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

GLAZOV, V.P.; LIVANOV, Yu.P.

Comment: Ground reflection from the ocean surface layer containing
radioactive scatterers. Aburatsubo. November 1970. (1)

I. Author: Leskov Institute AN SSSR, Moscow.

(1 IRB 12.2)

L 7780-66 EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EED(b)-3/ETC(m) LJP(c) MM/CW
ACC NR: AP5028055 SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/65/011/004/0492/0-94

AUTHOR: Glotov, V. P.; Lysanov, Yu. P.

ORG: Institute of Acoustics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: The effect of the nonuniform distribution of air bubbles on the reflection of sonic waves from the near-surface layer of the ocean

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 4, 1965, 492-494

TOPIC TAGS: ocean acoustics, ocean property, refraction index, acoustic refraction

ABSTRACT: The authors earlier (V. P. Glotov, Yu. P. Lysanov. Kogerentnoye otrazheniye zvuka ot pripoverkhnostnogo sloya okeana, soderzhashchego rezonansnyye rassseivateli. Akust. zh., 1964, 10, 4, 419-424.) calculated the index of refraction of a plane acoustic wave from the near-surface layer of an ocean, containing air bubbles which originated as a result of the disintegration of wind waves. The most interesting effect observed arose when at certain conditions the disturbed ocean surface becomes "screened" by the layer of air bubbles. In this case the reflection from the entire layer depends only on the air bubbles and is independent of the condition of the ocean surface; several different mechanisms of screening may exist. At low slip angles of the incident wave the screening effect depends on the almost total reflection at the lower boundary of the layer; at greater angles the effect is due to the absorption of the acoustic waves in the layer. The present article obtains an expression for

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L 7780-66

ACC NR: AP5028055

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the index of reflection from a layer in which the mean concentration of bubbles decreases to a certain depth below which the concentration becomes zero. The upper surface of the layer is assumed to be plane. The statement of the problem is generally identical to that of the earlier work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: GP, ES / SUBM DATE: 28Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 36545-66 EMT(1) IJP(c) 34/GG

ACC NR: AP6016835 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/66/012/002/0252/0253

AUTHOR: Glotov, V. P.; Lysanov, Yu. P.

ORG: Acoustics Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Field fluctuations due to deep-water sound-scattering layers in the ocean

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 2, 1966, 252-253

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic scattering, ocean acoustics, ocean property, acoustic field

ABSTRACT: The sound-scattering layers referred to are of two types: deep layers constituting accumulations of biological objects ("bubble" fishes and microplankton), and surface layers, which contain essentially the air bubbles (break-up of wind waves) and biological objects which migrate from the deep layers of the ocean to the surface. This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (Akust. zh. v. 9, 176, 1963), where the role of these layers was analyzed from the point of view of the influence on the field intensity and on the scattering at different arrangements of the corresponding points relative to the layer. In the present article the authors calculate also the fluctuations of the sound field due to these layers, using the calculated values of the components of the sound field from the earlier paper. An expression is derived for a suitably defined fluctuation coefficient.

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.23

L 36345-66

ACC NR: AP6016835

The variation coefficient is calculated by way of an example for the case when the transmitter and the receiver have identical elevations above the layer. The result shows that at sufficiently large distances from the radiator the variation coefficient increases very slowly with the distance. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2MLP

Glykov, V. V.

"Investigation of the Immunogenic Properties of Matrix 'a 1' of Tsenkov's First Vaccine and the Antigenic Properties of Malignant Anthrax Vaccine." Cand. Vet. Sci., All-Union Inst. of Experimental Veterinary Sciences, Moscow, 1959. (Zhurnal, No 4, Mar 1960)

SO: Sum. No. 140, 2 Ser. 7 --Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Presented at USSR Higher Schools in 1958-1959 (1960)

AUTHOR:

Glstov, G.I., Lysenko, V.A., Bars'ina, V.M., Sokolova, T.A.,
Tsimskaya, T.A., Engineers

67-116-58-12-3-17

TITLE

The Economical Effectiveness of a Centralized Electric Power Supply for Lumbering Sites (Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost' tsentralizovannogo elektrosnabzheniya na leszagotovkakh)

PUB. INFO.:

Mekhanicheskaya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1959, Nr 12,
pp 29 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article deals in detail with the calculation of the operational expenses at lumbering sites, using electric power instead of oil driven engines. The research leads to the conclusion that under definite conditions, the electrification of the lumbering industry proves to be economically more efficient as compared with the utilization of oil-fuelled mechanisms. There are 7 tables and 1 graph

Card 1/1

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SECRET, APPROVAL FOR RELEASE BY CIA, 1973

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DATE 10-12-2012 BY SP2-1012 (MJP)
EXPIRES 10-12-2013 BY SP2-1012 (MJP)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8"

L 9365-66 ENT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD

ACC NR: AP5023267

SOURCE CODE: UR/0128/65/000/008/0039/0040

AUTHOR: Berg, P. P. (Doctor of technical sciences); Glotov, V. B. (Engineer);
Avdyukhin, V. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of techniques of the vacuum heating of aluminum alloys on their gas content

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1965, 39-40

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum melting, aluminum alloy, gas content, hydrogen, metal film, oxide

ABSTRACT: The technological parameters and effectiveness of the vacuum heating of AL4, AL5 and AL9 aluminum alloys were investigated under shop conditions in an industrial vacuum furnace with a capacity of 250 kg (Fig. 1: 1 - vacuum furnace; 2 - manovacuum gauge; 3 - DU-50 vacuum valve; 4 - vacuum-system filter). The furnace is evacuated with VN-1MG type vacuum filter 5; the fall in pressure in the furnace as a function of evacuation time is shown in Fig. 2. Findings: the optimal duration of vacuum heating at 1-4 mm Hg and 720-750°C is 15-20 min. The residual content of hydrogen in the alloys is virtually the same following vacuum heating at 720, 730 and 750°C, but the content of oxides varies; this is attributed to the decrease in the

Card 1/3

UDC: 669.715:533.5

L 9365-66

ACC NR: AP5023267

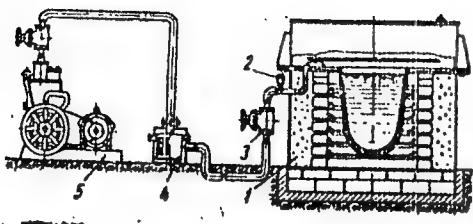


Fig. 1

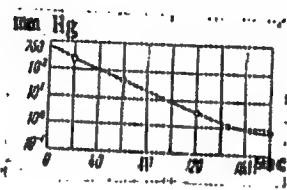


Fig. 2

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ACC NR: AP5023267

viscosity of Al alloys with increasing temperature and also to differences in the state of the oxide film (increase in its porosity and decrease in its strength with increasing temperature). It was established that a film consisting of aluminum oxide $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ loses its plasticity at temperatures above 720°C. It cracks apart and is thus easier separated from the melt by the ascending bubbles. Such film does not impede the segregation, at the surface of the melt, of finer bubbles of hydrogen with non-metallic occlusions. Further, it was established that the vacuum heating of aluminum alloys at 730-750°C and 1-4 mm Hg for 15-20 min strengthens their subsequent immunity to reabsorption of gases. Alloys treated by this technique, when let stand for 1.5-2.0 hr, absorb hydrogen at the mean rate of 0.03 $\text{cm}^3/100 \text{ g}$, whereas the Al alloys refined by means of aluminum chloride or vacuum heated at 690-700°C absorb hydrogen at the mean rate of 0.10-0.13 $\text{cm}^3/100 \text{ g}$. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3 (1)

GILOTOV, Ye.T.

Semiautomatic line for sawing, sorting, and loading of lumber.
Bum. i der. prom. no. 3:20-42 JI-3 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

BARON, V.; GLOTOV, Yu.

Replacing the main engine on ships of the "Malitopol" type.
Mar. flat 18 no. R:18-19 ap 158. (MTR 11:9)

1. Nachal'nik proyektno-konstruktorskogo byuro Estonskogo paro-khodstva (for Baron). 2. Starshiy inzhener sluzhby sudovogo khozyaystva Estonskogo paro-khodstva (for Glotov).
(Marine diesel engines)

ANDRIYEVSKIY, B., inzhener; GLOTOV, Yu., inzhener; BARON, V., inzhener

Methods of deadwood gland repairs on "Ul'ian Gromov" type vessels.
Mor.flot 15 no.9:24 S'55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

BARON, V.A., inzh.; GLOTOV, Yu.G., inzh.

Seagoing, self-propelled ice-breaking ferry. Sudestroenie 24
no.1:3-6 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Ice-breaking vessels) (Ferries)

AVER'YANOV, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich; GLOTOV, Yuriy Georgievich; POPOV,
Serafim Konstantinovich; PERVOV, V.M., red.; MARCHUKOVÄ, N.G.,
red.izd-va; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.red.

[Use of Gants-Endrashek VIII 1hR 216/310 engines by the Estonian
merchant marine] Opyt ekspluatatsii dvigatelei Gants-Endrashek
VIII 1hR 216/310 v Estonском parokhodstve. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Morskoi transport," 1959. 43 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Estonia--Merchant marine)
(Marine diesel engines)

LOSHEV, N.P.; GLOTOVA, A.N.

Quantitative determination of zirconium in ores by means of
X-ray fluorescence spectra. Zav. lab. 24 no.5:619-621 '58.
(Zirconium--Analysis) (X-ray spectroscopy) (KIRA 11:6)

27474
S/032/61/027/009/002/C13
B117/B101

55390

AUTHORS:

Glotova, A. N., and Losev, N. F.

TITLE:

Determination of gallium and germanium by secondary X-ray spectra

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 9, 1961, 1107-1109

TEXT: A method is proposed for the determination of gallium and germanium by secondary X-ray spectra in products obtained during extraction of these metals from coal. This method is based on the process of the external standard solution in a previously described variant (Ref. 1: N. F. Losev, Izvestiya AN SSSR, seriya fizich., 24, 4, 476 (1960); Ref. 2: N. F. Losev et al. Tezisy VI Vsesoyuznogo Soveshchaniya po primeneniyu rentgenovskikh luchey k issledovaniyu materiala (Theses of the VI All-Union Conference on Application of X-rays for Material Testing) Leningrad (1958); Ref. 3: N. F. Losev, A. N. Glotova Sbornik trudov Irkutskogo Naukno-tekhnicheskogo in-ta po issledovaniyu materialov (Collection of papers of the Irkutsk Scientific and Technical Institute on the investigation of materials) Irkutsk (1959)). Standards were prepared by successive dilution of oxides of the elements investigated, with neutral media. A medium from 19.2% TiO_2 and 80.8% Al_2O_3

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Determination of gallium and ...

S/032/61/027/005/002/019
B117/B101

was used for the determination of gallium, and one from 41.8% TiO_2 and 58.2% C for that of germanium. An analytical diagram was drawn up according to the standards. Mass absorption coefficients of the analytical line (μ_{mi}^x) were determined in specimens. The intensity of the dispersed X-ray background was found to decrease at increased absorptive power of the radiator. The size of the background of the X radiation dispersed by the specimen was found from the graphic representation of this dependence. A radiator was prepared for each specimen, and the intensity of the analytical line was determined. The concentration C_i of the analyzed element was found from the analytical diagram. The required concentration C_x was calculated from the formula $C_x = C_i (\mu_{mi}^x / \mu_{mi}^0)$, where μ_{mi}^0 is the mass absorption coefficient of the line i in the standard (constant quantity for the entire concentration range). The analysis was conducted with a KPYC (KRUS) short wave spectrograph designed by M. A. Blokhin. The high-voltage was generated in a BC-50-50 (VS-50-50) installation. The radiation of a tungsten anode was used for the excitation of the fluorescence spectrum. The voltage at the X-ray tube was 40 kv, the amperage 10 ma. The intensity of the analytical lines GaK_{α} and GeK_{α} was recorded in a scintillation

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counter constructed by the experimental workshops of the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute). When using this counter, the sensitivity of the method corresponds to 0.007-0.07% Ga and Ge, according to the absorptive power of the material analyzed. When recording the intensity with a Geiger counter of the MCTR-4 (MSTR-4) type, the sensitivity is reduced by half an order of magnitude and the reproducibility by one-half. Since this is not always adequate for the analysis, it is suitable to combine X-ray and optical spectrum analyses for the determination of Ga and Ge. The reproducibility of Ga and Ge determinations is characterized by a root mean square error of 4-5%. A comparison of results found by X-ray, chemical and spectroscopic analyses showed good agreement, apart from some random errors. It is possible to conduct 15 to 20 determinations daily by the method described. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh metallov (Irkutsk State Scientific Research Institute of Rare Metals)

Card 3/3

LOSEV, N.F.; GLOTOVA, A.N.; AFONIN, V.P.

Effect of the coarseness of the particles of a powdered sample on
the intensity of analytical lines during X-ray spectral fluorescence
analysis. Zav.lab. 29 no.4:421-426 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
redkikh metallov.

(X-ray spectroscopy)

GLOTOVA, A.N.; LOSEV, N.F.; GUNICHEVA, T.N.

Sources of errors in X-ray spectrum analysis with the dilution of samples. Zav. lab. 30 no.6:685-689 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh metallov.

10(4)

SOV/56-35-6-9/44

AUTHORS: Glotova, G. I., Granovskiy, V. L., Savoskin, V. I.

TITLE: A Comparison of the Decay Rates of the Plasma in Hydrogen and Deuterium (Sravneniye skorostey raspada plazmy v vodorode i deuterii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 6, pp 1380-1385 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Decay rates and deionization depend on the properties of the gas molecules (as e.g. on the effective cross section, on mass, ionization potential, and excitation). The following are the aims of the present paper: 1) Comparison between the deionization rates of the hydrogen isotopes H and D, and 2) a comparison of these ratios with those of the atomic weights of these gases. The methods employed as well as the apparatus used (for wiring circuit see figure 1) are described in short (see also references 1-5). Measurements were carried out at pressures of 0.015 - 0.6 torr and with tube diameters of $d=3.2 - 6.5$ cm, and at values of the preceding current amounting to $I_0 = 60 - 1500$ mA, by the method of the oscillography of the ion current recorded with a negative probe. Under these experimental conditions, the relative deionization rate in H and D decreased with time. The pressure dependence of the velocity

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SCV/56-55-6-9/44

A Comparison of the Decay Rates of the Plasma in Hydrogen and Deuterium

of the process does not develop monotonously but passes through a maximum at $pd \sim 10^{-1}$ - 1 torr cm. For the so-called deionization "time constants" τ_D and τ_H it holds that: $\tau_D/\tau_H = 1.41$, $\tau_D/\tau_H = (A_D/A_H)^{1/2} = (m_D/m_H)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\epsilon}$, (A = atomic weight). This holds for all pressures both under diffusion conditions ($p < p_m$, i.e. $pd \leq 10^{-1}$ torr) and under recombination conditions ($p > p_m$, i.e. $pd \geq 1$ torr). Under recombination conditions the following elementary recombination processes are possible:

- 1) $M^+ + e \rightarrow M + h\nu$ (emission)
- 2) $M^+ + 2e \rightarrow M + e$ (double collision)
- 3) $M^+ + e + M \rightarrow 2M$ (treble collision)
- 4) $e^- + M \rightarrow M^-$; $M^- + M^+ \rightarrow 2M$ (electron capture by neutral molecule followed by ion recombination) and
- 5) $M_2^+ + e \rightarrow M^+ + M$ (dissociative recombination).

Card 2/3

307/56-55-6-5/41
A comparison of the Decay Rates of the Plasma in Hydrogen and Deuterium

A discussion of these possibilities shows that mainly case 3) is of importance for recombination.-There are 4 figures and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut, g. Moskva
(All-Union Electrotechnical Institute, City of Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1958

Card 5/3

66702

24/2/24/20
Authors: Granovskiy, V.-I., Luk'yanyanov, G.-I., Sivikov, G.-V., and Sirotenko, F.-G.
Title: Report on the Second All-Union Conference on Gas Electronics
Periodical: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol. 4, Nr. 8.
pp 1352-1358 (USSR)

J.M. Pendleton and R.L. Kovalchik - Slow Decay on X-ray Radiation Due to Pulse Discharges
 V.A. Kirshner and M.M. Slobodkova - Investigation of the Neutralization of powerful gas discharges in chambers with conductors won in a Conical Chamber
 N.A. Borzinger et al. - Universal Curves of the Gas Discharge Magnetic Field
 S.M. Gavrilov et al. - A Type of Plasma in Transverse J.G. Kasey - Data on the Division of a Cathode Spot on Mercury in a Low-pressure Arc (see p. 123) of the Journal
 L.S. Bohm (Riga) - A New Theory of the Cathode Spot (see p. 125 of the Journal)
 M. Stepanov - Positive Column in a Hydrogen Discharge with Steady and Pulse Loads
 V.G. Serezhnikov and A.A. Laiuk - Current Distribution on the Surface of a Dielectric in Electric Pulse Discharges
 L.S. Gurev - Some Effects of Current Distribution on the Surface of a Dielectric in Electric Pulse Discharges
 N.I. Glazov - Coarse Properties of Gas Discharges in Low Voltage
 G.I. Glazov and V.L. Granbury - On the Action of the High Voltage on the Ionization of the Iodine in Hydrogen (II) and Dye
 L.A. Aksel'man - Communication on the Results of the Pre-breakdown Current Pulses at Low Frequencies

M. V. Vasil'ev and A. A. Zav'yalov - "Gidro-Instressy
Oscillation Waves in Clinical Practice".

P. Bokšek - Czechoslovakia communicated some information
on the wave-like phenomena in fast-achieved plasma.

G. O. Bratsev dealt with the problem of the mechanism
of the passage of fast ion pulses during the communication

S. B. Kudryavtsev - convection instability of a plasma string*.

S. L. Bratsev and V. P. Sifarev - "Theory of a High-
Temperature Plasma String".

The fifth section was presided over by N. A. Koster and
dealt with high-frequency currents in gases. The following
papers were read:

P. E. Goland - "Formation of Ultrahigh Frequency Pulse
Discharges in Inert Gases".

G. N. Patyuk - "Influence of the Hydrostatic Conditions on
The Formation and Maintenance of High-Frequency Discharges".

P. I. Bulkin et al. - "Investigation of a Self-maintained
Ultrahigh Frequency Pulse Discharge and the Process of
Its Development".

G. B. Zvezdovskii and G. B. Zvezdov - "Some Results of the
Investigation of the Formation of Low-pressure High-
Frequency Discharges".

G. M. Zvezdov (bida) - "Conductivity of Weakly Ionized
Plasma".

A. A. Kuznetsov - "The Conditions of Transition from
The Unstable Current Discharge at Atmospheric Pressure

U.S.A.-England. - The relationship between the Character-
istics of the Ultra-high Frequency Current and the Direct
Current in Gas Discharge.

U.S.A.-Russia. - An investigation of the conductivity of the dis-
charge plasma in the vicinity of a resonance discharge

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8"

TSARFIS, P.G.; GLOTOVA, G.S.

Disorder of neurohumoral regulation in infectious polyarthritis
and its changes under the influence of health resort treatment in
Pyatigorsk. Uch.zap.Pyat.gos.nauch.-issl.bal'n.inst. 3:67-78 '60.
(MIRA 15:10)
(NEUROCHEMISTRY) (ARTHRITIS)
(PYATICORSK--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING-PLACES, ETC.)

VARSHAVSKAYA, T.G. - GLOTOVA, G.S.

Laboratory control of the treatment of enarteritis obliterans.
Sbor. nauch. rab. vrach. san.-kur. uchr. profsoiuzov no.13168-
172 '64.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Pyatigorskiy sanatorium "Lastochka" (glavnyy vrach S.G. Ayrakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' kand.med.nauk V.I. Donskoy).

GLOTOVA, I.

Explanation of labor legislation. Sots. trud 8 no.4 (120-121)
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Stenogram i informatsii protokola s'ezda po
aktivu Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaistva
(Leningrad Province--Labor laws and legislation--Study and tra-

SHATALOV, N. N.; RYZHKOVA, M. N.; KOZLOV, L. A.; GLOTOVA, E. V.;
GRIGOR'YEVA, V. M. (Moskva)

Some information on occupational pathology in persons servicing
ultrasonic power installations. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 5 no.7:
28-33 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
AMN SSSR.

(ULTRASONIC WAVES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MAZAYEV, P.N.; MOLOKANOV, K.P.; KONchalovskaya, N.M.; VORCHINSKAYA, N.N.,
VOLYNSKIY, Yu.D.; KARMAZIN, V.P.; GIOTTOVA, E.V.; SAMYCHENKO, N.P.

Hemodynamics of the pulmonary circulation in children patients
based on data of angiopulmonography and catheterization of the
right cardiac cavities and pulmonary artery. Vestn. russ. Akad. med. nauk.
no.5:3-8 S-0 '65. (MFA 1982)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR i 1. inst. po
khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 35364-56 Ent(1) DD
ACC NR: AP6022517

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/007/0013/0017

AUTHOR: Drogichina, E. A. (Moscow); Sadchikova, M. N. (Moscow); Snegova, G. V. (Moscow); Konchalovskaya, N. M. (Moscow); Glotova, K. V. (Moscow)ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, AMN SSSR (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR)

TITLE: The problem of autonomic and cardiovascular disorders during the chronic action of SHF electromagnetic fields

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 7, 1966, 13-17

TOPIC TAGS: hemodynamics, human physiology, SHF, industrial hygiene, central nervous system, cardiovascular system

ABSTRACT: The authors examined 100 subjects (73 men and 27 women aged 21-40) over a period of 10 years. These personnel had been chronically exposed to the influence of microwaves (intensity up to a few mw/cm^2) and showed some pathologies. Light asthenic and autonomic vascular shifts were characteristic in 39 subjects with initial stages of microwave pathology. Pathological deviations in cardiac function were not noted in these subjects. Of 61 subjects with moderate and pronounced microwave symptoms, the angiodystonic syndrome and pronounced instability of autonomic vascular reactions (predominant hyperreactivity, pulse and arterial pressure lability) were

Card 1/2

UDC: 613.647+617-001.21:583.3]-036.12:[616.839+616.1

L 35864-66

ACC NR: AP6022517

noted. Tachycardia was detected in 16 subjects (90 beats/min or more), and bradycardia in 19 (about 60 beats/min). Capillaroscopy revealed a tendency towards atonic spasm. Constriction of the retinal artery was also noted. The majority of subjects complained of pain in the cardiac region. Most of the changes observed were unstable and with few exceptions disappeared after 1-2 weeks. Two case histories of coronary patients who had been chronically exposed to SHF are presented. In general, these observations showed that upon treatment and release from exposure conditions, functional changes in the nervous system steadily decreased. Autonomic vascular changes were the most persistent symptoms of chronic exposure to SHF. Otherwise, angiodystonic manifestations coupled with EKG changes were pronounced for 2-3 years after curtailment of work around SHF sources. Thus, clinical observations of subjects chronically exposed to SHF indicate that angiodystonic pathology can eventually aggravate the development of more severe autonomic and cardiovascular pathology. A pronounced SHF effect is characterized by angiodystonic disorders, diencephalic disturbances, and coronary spasms. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 460 37

Card 2/2 11/2

GLOTOVA, L.

The productivity of our machines increased. Mast.ugl. 2 nc.12:16 D '53.
(MLRA 6:11)

1. Starshaya flotatorshchitsa Kal'miussakoy tsentral'noy obogatitel'noy fabriki.
tresta Stalimugleobogashcheniye.
(Coal washing)

S/078/63/008/001/024/026
B117/E1C9

AUTHORS: Falkin, A. P., Vigutova, T. N., Glotova, L. I.

TITLE: Melting-point diagram of the system $InCl_3$ - $TlCl$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 253-254

TEXT: Highly hygroscopic indium chloride (melting point $580^{\circ}C$) was produced by chlorination of metallic indium and subsequent topping in a chlorine flow. Thallium chloride (melting point $450^{\circ}C$) was precipitated from thallium nitrate by means of hydrochloric acid, and then recrystallized from a hot aqueous solution. The system $InCl_3$ - $TlCl$ was studied by thermal differential analysis with simultaneous visual observation of the crystal formation. Two compounds were found: the incongruently melting $InCl_3 \cdot 2TlCl$ with melting point $350^{\circ}C$ and polymorphic conversion at $320^{\circ}C$, and the congruently melting ($480^{\circ}C$) $InCl_3 \cdot 3TlCl$. The system showed two eutectic points at 260 and $390^{\circ}C$ corresponding to the compositions with 48 and 6.4 mole% $InCl_3$, respectively. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

Card 1/2

Melting-point diagram of the ...

S/070/63/008/001/024/026
B117/B100

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra
neorganicheskoy khimii (Voronezh State University,
Department of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

Card 2/2

NOVIK, F.S.; GLOTOVA, L.M.

Measuring the light scattering factor of motion-picture
photographic lenses. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.8:48-54
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Lenses, Photographic)

KOTUL'SKIY, V.V., inzh.; IL'INA, O.V., inzh.; KIRICHENKO, N.I.,
kand. geol.-i iner. nauk; PAVLOV, V.S., inzh.;
LYKOSHIN, A.G., kand. geol.-i iner. nauk, nauchn. red.;
GLOTOVA, L.V., red.; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Seepage-preventing screens for dams; investigations,
design, and construction] Protivofiltratsionnye zavesy
plotin; iz opyta izyskanii, proektirovaniia i stroitel'-
stva. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 194 p.

(NIRA 17:1)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
vodosnabzheniya kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

(Dams)

KOTUL'SKIY, V.V., inzh.; IL'INA, O.V., inzh.; KIRICHENKO, N.I.,
kand. geol.-miner. nauk; MAT'YOV, V.S., inzh.; LYKOSHIN, A.G.,
kand. geol.-min. nauk, nauchn. red.; GLUTOVA, L.V., red.; KASINOV, D.Ya.,
tekhn. red.

[Seepage-control curtains of dams; investigation, planning,
and building] Protivofiltratsionnye zavesy plotin;
iz opyta izyskanii, proektirovaniia i stroitel'stva. Mo-
skva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 194 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vo-
dosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy
i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

GLOTOVA, N.M.

Clinical and morphological study of the variability of the retina.
Trudy Lek-Med 32:167-181 (1961) (MIA 13:5)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8"

L 59510-65 EWT(1)/EWT(n)/EPP(c)/EPP(n)-2/EWG(n)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(1)/WPH(b) Ez-6/
PC-4/Pr-4/Pi-4 LJP(c) JD/WW/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5016629

UR/0181/65/000/003/0081/0082
533.951:537.52

51
19
B

AUTHORS: Shvilkin, B. N., Glotova, N. N.

TITLE: Low pressure discharge noise

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronoma, no. 3, 1965,
81-82

TOPIC TAGS: gas discharge, plasma, helium, argon, neon, noise analysis/ IP 12M
noise analyzer, S4 8 spectrum analyzer

ABSTRACT: Plasma noise and oscillations were studied experimentally in a low
pressure discharge tube filled with helium, neon, and nitrogen. The tubes were
0.5 and 3 cm in diameter and had oxide cathodes. The noise spectra were studied

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L 59510-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016629

data, these wavelengths were determined from the expression:

$$\nu = M = \gamma \left(\frac{KT_e}{m_i} \right)^{1/2}.$$

"The authors express their gratitude to A. A. Zaytsev for evaluating the work."
Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet, Kafedra elektroniki (Moscow State University, Department of Electronics)

SUBMITTED: 27Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 002

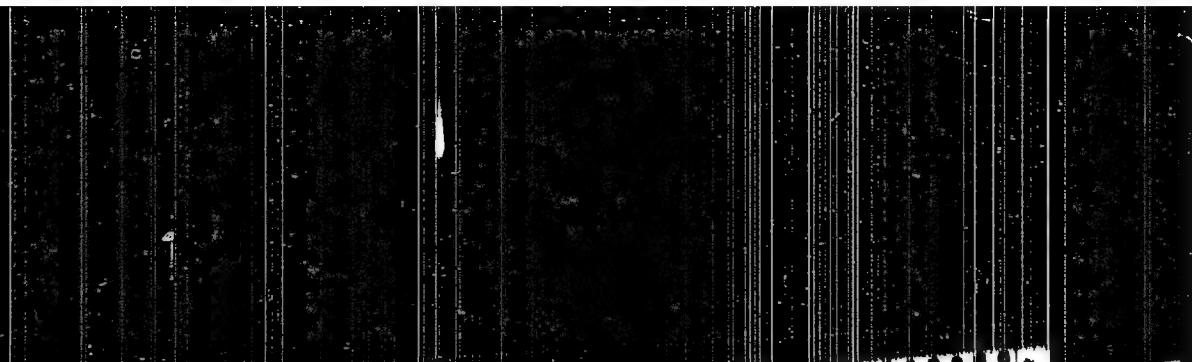
GLOTOVA, R.

Improving the method for determining fat content in cheese and
casein. Moloch. prom. 18 no. 4:38 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Rovenskiy kholodil'nik.
(Cheese--Analysis and examination)
(Casein--Analysis)

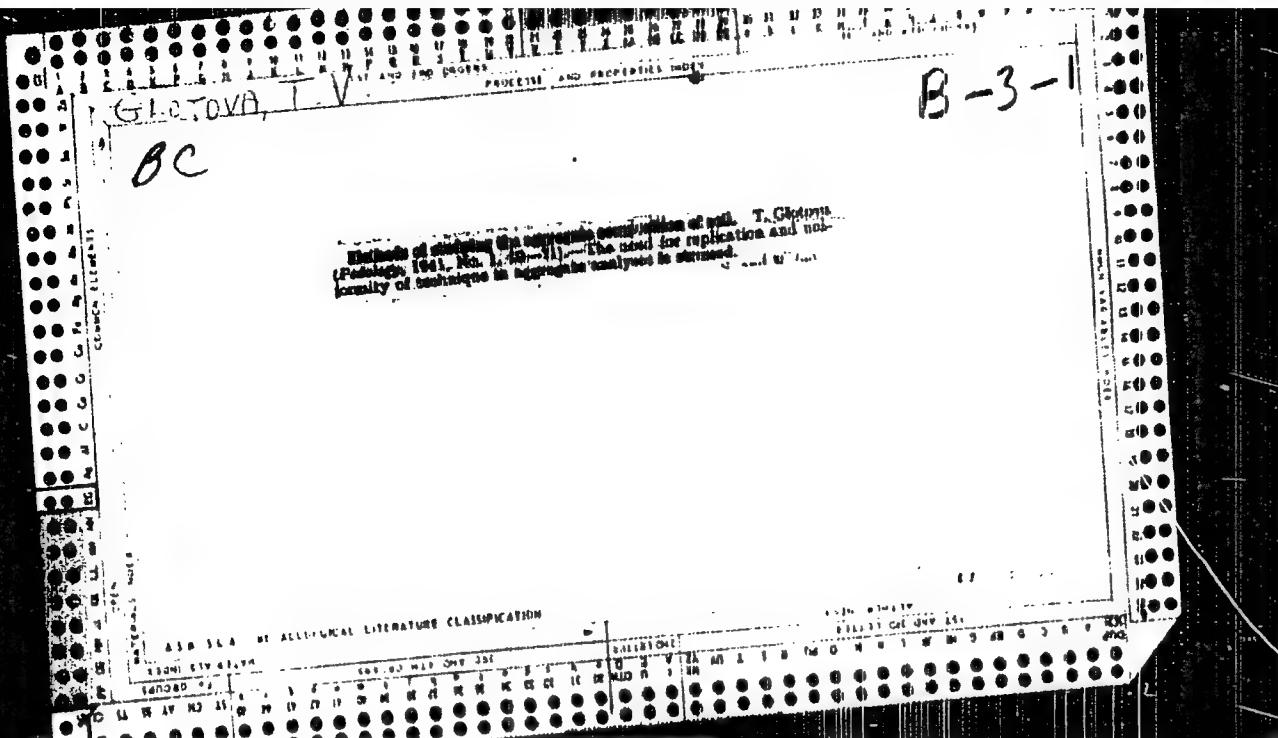
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8"



CA

GLOTOVA, T V.

15

The characteristics of the organic matter of forest and steppe soils of the Saratov-Astrakhan shelter belts. T. V. Glotova. *Pochvovedenie i Pedologiya* 1950, v.26-65. The org. matter of the soils in the shelter belts and in the open steppe was analyzed for total quantity, mobile forms of humic acid, Hg-soluble adsorbed NH₄⁺, and nitrate. Besides, the soil org. matter was subjected to the analytical procedure of Lyman - the humic, humic acid fractions with alkali after removing the carbonates with acid, after ammonium alkali and acid treatment, and with Hg after hydrolysis with HgSO₄, the adsorbed forms by the acid hydrolysis, fulvic acid, and humins. The org. matter of the sandy types of soil in the forest strip is found in the upper forest layer, diminishing abruptly from 4 to 0.1% below that layer, whereas in the open steppe the decrease in org. matter is gradual. This change is not noticeable on the heavier soil types. The C/N ratio is higher in the org. matter of the shelter belts. There is more humic acid in the open steppe soils. The forest soils contain more humins. The most intensive leaching of the forest litter takes place during the first half of the growing season. Ammonium is contained throughout the growing season, both in the forest and open steppe. The process of nutrient accumulation is behind the humification.

195

SLODA, T. J.

"Processes of Volatilizing Organic Substances in the Arable Soils of the Arid Southeastern USSR." Cand. Biol. Sci., Michigan State U, Min MI Amer Educator USSR, Kishinev, 1955. (M, 32 Jar 55)

See: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Publications
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8"

GLOTOVA, T.V.

Silt sediments of the floodland waters of the Volga and Medveditsa
Rivers and their effect on soil fertility. Pochvovedenie no.8.81
82 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Medveditsa Valley - Sedimentation and deposition)
(Volga Valley - Sedimentation and deposition)

GLOTSOVA, T.Y.

Utilization of salt deposits in the region of the Caspian Sea
flourmill sulfur in the Southeast. (preliminary) Page 4 12.035. Apr
1946. (MIRA 17-10)

Separately published by the Central Statistical Bureau of the

GLP(1, \mathbb{Z}_2 , \mathbb{Z}_2)

leova, 1960. *Urothecamericana* is a new species of *Urotheca* from the Americas.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8"

GL. 13 , Y . I.

1943. Qazan, Y . I. "Tibb adynter i giz - a tibb tibb i giz" (Kh
deformatsiyekh kol'ynov u tibbi iikh neche, liye tibby in-ta (tibb i giz) - i giz
ortopedii i vostanovit khirurgii) t.ill, 1949, s.282-37.

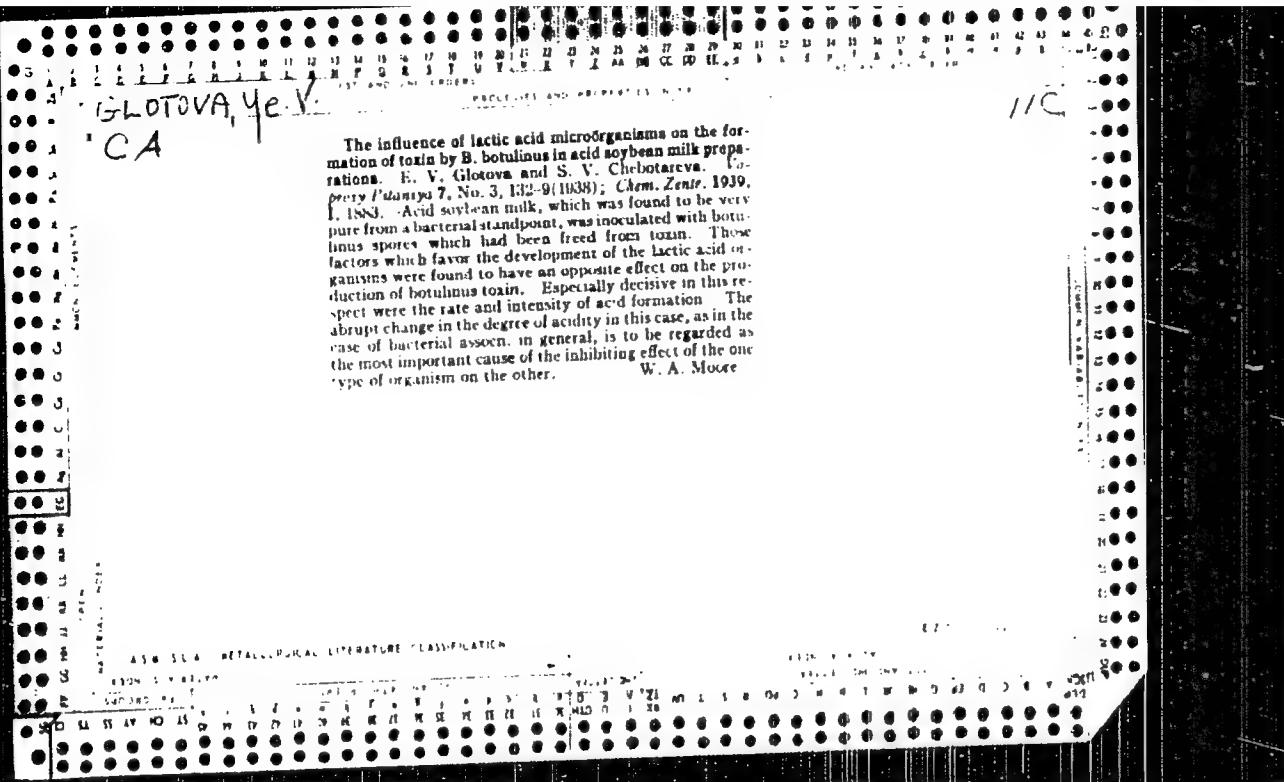
30: IZTOPII SBUJIAL SIB Y - Vol. 26, Moskva, 1949

GONCHAROVA, M.N., professor; KRYSHOVA, N.A., professor; LYANDERS, Z.A., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; LEVIN, I.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GOLOVINSKAYA, N.V., iandidat meditsinskikh nauk; POLONSKIY, M.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GLOTOVA, Ye.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ZELENINA, Ye.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treatment of children with aftereffects of poliomyelitis. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 1 no.1:43-52 Ja-F '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta imeni G.I.Turnera, Leningrad.
(POLIOMYELITIS)

NY, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1945. The following is a copy
of a cable message from the U.S. Embassy in
Paris to the U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C., dated
October 1, 1945, concerning policy toward the German
Government and the American Legation in Berlin.
(See also, 200).



GLUTOVA, Ye, V.

KOTOWA, K. V. and SHANAHAN, R. L. "The Barrier Function of the Subacute Thymus of Rabbits in Unized by Progesterone," Proc. Kirovograd Inst. of Hygiene and Epidemiol., Collection 2, 1946, p. 111-112.

See: U-1736, Al. 107 '55, (Leteris Laiueni) Ind. St. Bay, no. 10, p. 1.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410016-8"

TSVETKOV, N.S.; GLUPOV, Z.F.

Effect of the electrolyte phase composition on electrochemical
polymerization. Vysokom. soed. 5 no.7:997-1001 J1 '63.

1. Lvovskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni
Ivana Franko.
(Unsaturated compounds) (Polymerization) (Electrolysis)

38098. GLOTSER, L. N. and ZADOYA, A. F.

Sovremennoye sostoyaniye mekhanicheskogo obezprepeivaniya i puti
yego razvitiya. Nauch.- issled. trudy (nauch. issled. in-t
sherstyanoj prom-sti), vyp, 5, 1949, s. 3-24. - Bibligr: 5 nazv.

GLOTSER, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TOLSTOVA, R.A., inzhener.

Efficient use of half-woolen waste. Leg.prom. 15 [i.e. 16] no.6:
34-35 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Felt)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GLOTSER, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHUYKOVA, N.I., inzh.

Mechanical separation of fluff and overhair in coarse goat's hair.
Leg.prom. 16 no.10:40-42 0 '56. (MIRA 10:12)
(Woollen and worsted manufacture)

GLOTSER, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic production line for preparing, blending, and carding
fibers in woolen mills. Mekh.trud.rab. 11 no.6:31-34 Ja '57.

(MIRA 10:11)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

SHAGOVA, Yevgeniya Nikolayevna; GLOTSER, Lev Moiseyevich; VIGANT, Tamara Avgustovna; MUZYLEV, L.T., nauchnyy red.; SENGAL', N.M., red.; DMITRIYeva, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Carding machines of the Befama and Textima companies] Cheskal'nye mashiny firm Befama i Tekstima. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry legkoi promyshl., 1958. 107 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Carding machines)

NOVAK, V.A., inzh.; GLOTSER, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatizing the production of card sliver. Tekst.prom. 18
no.10:18-25 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Wool carding) (Assembly line methods) (Automatic control)

GUSEV, Vladimir Yegorovich; LIPENKOV, Ya.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;
GLOTSER, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SEGAL', N.M., red.;
SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Raw materials and primary processing of wool] Syr'e i pervichnaya
obrabotka shersti. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR,
1960. 277 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Wool) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

GLOTSER, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLOZHENINOV, Yu.N., inzh.

Continuous production line of sliver in the Pavlovski Posad
Worsted Combine. Nauch.-issl. Trudy TSNII Shelesti no.17:17-
24 '62.
(MIRA 17:12)

GLOTSER, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk. dotsent

Consultation. Tekst.prom. 22 no. 3:93 Mr '62.

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1. VZILTP.

(Textile machinery)

GLOTSER, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Spinning breakers for ray processing. Tekst.prom. no.2:79-82 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti
(VZITLP).

(Textile machinery)

CHUBANOV, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOSTSEV, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, rea.; SAKHAROV, G.P., rea.

[Spindleless and traveler less printing and twisting
Bezveretennye i nezbezgunkovye printaniye i zavijaniye. M.,
skva, 1964, 127. (MISA 17.99)

1. Min. in. Sredstvami inst. of mechno-tekhn. beskoy
informatsii i tekhn. pravoznaniy.

AVICK, S.L., and J. W. MUNLEY, 1970. *Proc. Roy. Soc. (B)*, **187**, 111-120.
tekkin. naut., muzik. naut., *Proc. Roy. Soc. (B)*, **187**, 121-130.
muzik. naut.; V.A., *Proc. Roy. Soc. (B)*, **187**, 131-140.
setr.; *Proc. Roy. Soc. (B)*, **187**, 141-150.
kend. tekkin. naut., muzik. naut.; *Proc. Roy. Soc. (B)*, **187**,
V.A., muzik. naut.; *Proc. Roy. Soc. (B)*, **187**, muzik. naut.; *Proc. Roy. Soc. (B)*,
G.H., muzik. naut.; *Proc. Roy. Soc. (B)*, **187**, 151-160.

According to the first of these, the *Leiden* is a "pseudolument" (pseudolumentum), a structure consisting of a "pseudolumen" (pseudolumen) surrounded by a "pseudomembrane" (pseudomembrana) and a "pseudocytosol" (pseudocytosol). The "pseudolumen" is a cavity, the "pseudomembrane" is a membrane, and the "pseudocytosol" is a cytosol.

2. *Castanea* (partim) 111. *Castanea sativa* L. f. *lutea* (L.) Benth. No. 23 (for comparison).

〔参考書の目次表は、別紙の「参考書目次表」を参照。〕
〔参考書の目次表は、別紙の「参考書目次表」を参照。〕
〔参考書の目次表は、別紙の「参考書目次表」を参照。〕

IGONIN, P.G.; SVITKIN, V.V.; SLEPTSOV, Yu.S.; KOLOZHVARI, A.A.; PASHENKO, M.A.;
GLOTSER, Ye.M.

Oxidation of naphthenic hydrocarbons. Nefteper. i neftekhim.
no.1:17-19 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

L 10227-63

RM/EM/TW/MAY/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP3000503

EWP(j)/EFF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS—AFFTC/ASD/APGC—Pc-l/Pr-l—

S/0065/63/000/005/0034/0038

AUTHOR: Igonin, P. G.; Svitkin, V. V.; Kolozhvari, A. A.; Sleptaov, Yu. S.; Glotser, Ye. M. 74

TITLE: Oxidation of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons 74

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1963, 34-38

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, isoparaffinic acids, plasticizers, flotation agents, synthetic lubricant esters, motor alkylate

ABSTRACT: Isoparaffinic acids are of interest as starting materials for the production of plasticizers, flotation agents, and synthetic lubricant esters. The synthetic fatty acid pilot plant of GrozNI was used for oxidation of motor alkylate containing no hydrocarbons complexing with urea. The oxidation was done with air at 120C and a manganese-potassium soap catalyst to an acid number of 70 mg KOH per gram. The oxidate was saponified and the acids isolated and fractionated. Nearly 90% forms no complex with urea. When compared to fractions of synthetic fatty acids distilling within the same limits, the acids obtained in this work have higher acid numbers and lower pourpoints. Heat treatment strongly reduces the

Card 1/2

L 10227-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000503

content of petroleum ether insolubles formed in the oxidation. Orig. art. has: 6
tables.

ASSOCIATION: GrozNII

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQD: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

IGONIN, P.G.; SVITKIN, V.V.; SLEITSOV, Yu.S.; KOIGUVARI, A.A.;
PASHENKO, M.A.; GLATSER, Ye.M.

Oxidation of naphthenic hydrocarbons. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:
298-302 '63.
(MERA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AT4016004

S/2625/63/000/015/0323/0332

AUTHOR: Igonin, P.G.; Svitkin, V.V.; Kolozhvari, A.A.; Sleptsov, Yu. S.;
Glotser, Ye. M.

TITLE: Oxidation of isoparaffinic hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Groznyy. Neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy*,
no. 15, 1963. Tekhnologiya pererabotki nefti i gaza. Neftekhimiya (Tech-
nology of processing petroleum and gas. Petroleum chemistry) 323-332

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, hydrocarbon oxidation, organic acid, alkylate,
motor alkylate, isoparaffinic hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: Since the paraffins which are oxidized in the production of synthetic fatty acids also contain isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, the authors studied the oxidation of a motor alkylate consisting entirely of hydrocarbons which do not form complexes with carbamide. Both the entire motor alkylate and the 200-300C fraction were first oxidized under laboratory conditions on a glass column at 117 or 125C, and then on the SZhK experimental apparatus at 120C with Mn and K soaps as catalysts. The density, molecular weight, acid number,

Card 1/2

IONASH, V. [Jonas, V.]; GLOUTSAL, L. [Gloucal, L.]

Coronary atherosclerosis and myocardial infarct observed in large cities and rural areas. Sov. med. 25 no.9:18-22 S '61.

(MIAA 15:1)

1. Iz 1-y kliniki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.Ionash)
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo fakul'teta Karlova universiteta i
otdeleniya vnutrennikh bolezney bol'nitsy v Strakonitse (zav. -
dotsent L. Gloutsal), Cheskoslovakija.
(HEART-ILLNESS) (CORONARY VESSELS-DISEASES)

GLOUTSAL, L., doktor [Hloucal, L.] (Chekhoslovakia)

Distribution, etiology, and pathogenesis of diseases of the biliary tract. Sov.med. 28 no.7:31-37 Ju '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

GLOUSHCHENKO, I. E., and ZAHAROVA, G. M.,

"Formation Process in *Avena sativa* provoked by the Influence of Ionizing Radiation."

report submitted for the 11th Int. Congress of Genetics, The Hague, Netherlands,
2-10 Sep 63

L 45082-66

ACC NR: AR6027183 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/005/B003/B003

AUTHOR: Ryakin, O. M.; Glova, V. I.

45
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of a basic symmetrical multiterminal network in functional elements

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat telemekh i vychisl tekhn, Abs. 5B18

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. teorii elektron. tsifrovых matem. mashin. Vyp. 8. Kiyev, 1965, 50-64

TOPIC TAGS: signal element, cascade, test method, electric network

ABSTRACT: A rectangular method is expounded for a synthesis of a basic multiterminal network in the elements AND, OR, NO, resulting in a simpler structure than the method of cascades at $n > 3$. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. Bibliography of 4 titles. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 14/

Card 1/1 blg

UDC: 681.142.1